The Union it must be preserved Democratic Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. POR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR EXPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR. Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

COYGRESSIONAL NOTINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S. HOLMAN. A. B CONDUITT D W VOORHEES. DAVID TURPIE.

J. K. EDGERTON.

J. F. McDOWELL.

Fifth bistrict.

19ch

The anti Julian Congressional Convention assembled at Cambridge City, on Thursday last. Only twelve out of sixty six townships were repre-cuted, and only twenty nine delegates were present. Colonel Bickle was nominated. So the contract is fulfilled which induced the gallant Colonel to sell out to Republicanism.

The Democrats of this district will hold a mass meeting at Cambridge City, on Thursday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of consulting and determining as to the propriety of nominating a D-mocratic candidate for Congress. Hon. THOM-AS A. HENDRICKS and other speakers will address

Reporter of Supreme Court. The Democratic State Central Committee this day place upon the State ticket the name of M. CHARL C. Kenn, Eq , of Floyd county, as the rights. Democratic candidate for Reporter of the Deci sions of the Supreme Court. Mr. KERR is well on diffed for the position. He is an accomplished lawyer, possessing a legal mind quick to compre hend the is-ues in controversy before the courts and the points of law upon which they are deter minel, and, as a writer, to foreibly, accurately and correctly state them We know of no lawyer in the State better fitted for the position, or who will bring to the performance of its duties more industry and energy. The profession well understand that the value of the Reports depends very much upon the Reporter. In that regard Mr. Kear will be found to be the right man in the right place. State pride should be sufficient consideration for his election, as he undoubtedly

Backed Out. Old Jox has declined the race for Congress

will be elected.

tendered him by the Republicans of the Seventh District. The old fellow was too cunning to be cought by the Republican chaff. If beaten, as he well knew he would be, the defeat would lay him upon the shelf forever. He is working for an election to the Senate. That's his ambition. To get there, he has sold himself, body, soul and breeches, to his ancient enemies. He will do anything that is low, mean or infamous for office. In 1957 he begged for the mission to Berlin upon the most degrading terms. He obtained the position by the gracious permission of his personal enemy, JESSE D BRIGHT. A highminded man would have spurned the place upon such conditions, but old Joe was willing to take it upon any terms. Old Buck wouldn't even allow him to select his own secretary, but so anxious was WRIGHT for office, so voracious in fact, that he pocketed even this insult in the most gracious manner possible. So little does he know how to appreciate what is due to manhood and self respect, that we suppose be thinks it all right to get the position no matter how degrading the

The Terre Haute Express says that Hanvey D Scorr will be opponent of Mr VOORHEKS.

Promotions from the Ranks. An egregious and unpardonable blunder has been the selection of regimental officers, without military skill or experience, as a reward for partisan services, or to secure that influence in the future. The late disaster in Kentucky is a striking illustration of this error, but the evil influences of the policy has been felt throughout the war. To en courage discipline, to 'eward deeds of bravery and daring, the man who gives evidence of mili tary capacity, genius and skill, should be prompt ly promoted no matter how humble the situation in which he may be found. Many men in the ranks are better fitted to command than their regimental officers, and probably many line and regimental officers are more capable of leading our armies than those in command. Napoleon's best and most gallant Generals were promoted from the ranks. He rewarded merit wherever he found it, and if our armies succeed a similar policy must be adopted. The Louisville Journal has the following comments upon the subject

which we fully indorse: There is a general call on the part of the observing patriots, military and unmilitary, in fa vor of promotions from the ranks. We have had something of this, it is true, in our army; but we ought to have had more. We must have in the future, if we would have an army of the first or

der or efficiency. We agree fully with the Philadelphia Inquirer on this head. In the inflex begute of the French service-palmam gai meruit ferat-lies the secret of its supermitty, says the Loquirer. When Napoleon's southers could point to most of their Cap tains and Colonels, to Soult, Murat and Nev. to their great Commander himself, as having risen from the ranks, they had an incentive to applica tion in the camp and bravery on the field more than sufficient to induce the most strengous exertions and fearless exposure. When each private feels that a few hours' brave endurance and gallant performance of duty in battle may win a commission and open the way to an unlimited ascent, his ears are deaf to the sound of whistling butlets and shricking shells, and his eyes are band to scenes of death and horror. In our army, composed largely of educated men, with very many in the ranks fitted for high positions, some for the highest, there is no reason why this feching should not be lostered and gratified. Let it be universally understood that merit in the ranks and merit alone will secure promotion, and, with a people like ours, ever ready to engage in any enterpri-e, however hazardous, and incur any danger, however great, that promises advancement, there will be little difficulty in filling requisitions for additional recruits. And whilst all honor is due to him who, without thought or himself, shoulders his musket at his country's call, we must not ignore human nature by condemning one who is at the same time desirous to

gratify its promptings. The Government has by no means failed altogether to recognize and act upon this doctrine. Whilst Danelson, Shiloh, Williamsburg, Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill brought sorrow to many households, to others it brought joy at the well erroed promotion of relatives and friends who had passed with honor through their fiery ordeals. We may point to the grizz'ed veteran Sumner as as assurance that there is no obstacle in the way of the private soldier's reaching even the baton of a corps d'armee. In many of our regiments we sonian.

have seen frequent instances of rapid promotion, and, in one of them, Rush's Lincers, we have heart of no less than seven privates who have been commissioned to fill Lieutenancies, mostly The Right Wing and Centre of the Grand Union made vacant in the Peningular campa gu, through all the privations of which it has passed. The sounds of vigorous, energetic preparation that we hear on all sides, and still more the the thunder ing echoes of the actual couff et, convinces uthat in the future even more than in the past, many brave men now unknown will win rewards not to be obtained in years of peace, which will amply repay their present hardships. Let the Government see to it that it does its full share towards realizing this just expectation.

The Man they Honor. Benjamin Stanton, the President of the late Unconditional State Convention, in a speech made in Congress on the 28th of February, 1861,

"If they (the South) shall maintain their position, and if public opinion in the secoded States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, am disposed to recognize that And in a speech in Columbus on the 19th day of Murch, 1861, he declared:

"Any attempt by the free States to conquer the slaveholding States must fail, and result in final separation or in servile war, which must result in the Africanization of the Southern slave holding States." It is strange that a party which claims to rep-

re-ent an uncompromising war spirit should seleet a man with such sentiments to preside over its deliberations. According to their repeated declarations, Stanton is a traitor, and the Convention are "sympathizers."

Kirby Smith's Kentuck Proclamation. The following has been widely circulated in Kentucky:

"KENTUCKIANS, "The army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory under my command. "Let no one make von believe we come as in vaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first pow-

ers from the consent of the governed. "I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants people of the North concerning the impending may be protected. I shall be compelled to pro- great struggle. And then, too, it had been deem cure subsistence for my troops among you, and ed extenient to forego the use of telegraph in this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians-We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolu tions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the Hence we are shut up here to reports of traveilethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your Sate.

"We come to test the truth of what we believe ington, and can only give statements as we hear to be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians willingly them. join the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty, and our dearest district depending on Cairo as its base, comprising

riveted upon you. We call upon you to unite situation; not that there is any fear of a Union cour arms, and join with us in hurling back from deseat when this coup d'etat of the rebels has our fair and sunny plains the Northern hordes who been brought to an end and the result shall be would deprive us of our liberty, that they may summed up, but we are threatened and assai ed in enjoy our substance. "Are we deceived? Can you treat us as ene mies? Our hearts answer NO!

KIRBY SMITH. Major General C. S. A." No longer a Member of the So-called

Union Party. card in the last Madison County Democrat, from

pointed and comprehensive: ic party. I voted with the old Whig organization to five hundred men. Now, when we meet a reuntil it ceased to exist, since which time I have bel regiment, we find a fully organized and well attached myself to no political party. Last fall discipuned force of at least one thousand men. I favored the so called Union party, and was ap All the regiments opposed to us are quite as nupointed a member of the Union Central Commit | merous now as they were then. The secret is tee of Madison county. The action of the Union the rebels have been reintorcing their armies by Legislature last winter, in refusing to pass a law conscription or draft, and instead of embodying to prevent the immigration of blacks into the the new levies in new organizations they have State, and the efforts of men elected on the Union fieled up their old regiments to the maximum ticket to return that arch Abolitionist, Ben. Wade standard, thus placing raw recruits beside veteto the United States Senate; its re-districting the rans, and equalizing the standard of perfection in State with the design of preventing the election military drill, at the same time the elevation of of any but Republicans or Abolitionists to Con | the standard is rendered more easy and speedy. gress, convinced me that the pretended no-party. This secret we should have acted upon when our ism of the Republicans was all sham-a mere new levies were called for, which, had we done, pretense to carry their odious doctrines under an it would have given us an available and wieldy assumed name. In my opinion the lab red of force exactly three hundred thousand men strongforts of the Republicans here and elsewhere to er than the Federal army now is. stigmatize as traitors all who do not sympathise This is such a plain fact that any school boy with them in their party dogmas, are doing im- can see it, and why the Secretary of War did mense harm to the Union cause. These and other not see it is a question that he will yet have to reasons have induced me to denounce the so answer to the American people. Had he seen it called Union organization as having wholly and as it was his duty to see it, how many of the completely deserted the original basis upon which | thousands of brave men that have fallen in the it was founded. I shall hereafter have nothing protracted struggles of the past week would have to do with it, and only ask in the future that my been space a! name will not be used by the Abolition sheet in this place for the purpose of furthering partisan | munication.

The Withdrawl of McClellan's Army moving northward on the Mississippi Central

Washington, and the critical position that affairs portion of his force, the remainder moving upon are placed in, does not tell any too well for the following day. On Friday he appeared in strategical movements that withdrew McClellan's the vicinity of Bolivar. His force was mainly army at this juncture from the Peninsula. While incounted infantry-an organization admirably McClellan occupied his impregnable position on adapted to rapid movements and operations in an the James river the rebels dared not weaken extended region. On Saturday he was associed their forces at Richmond by sending sufficient by a reconnoitering party under Lieutenant Colforce upon Washington to overwhelm Pope. In onel Hogg, of the 2d Itimois cavairy, when ococcupying the important position at Harrison's curred the brilliant engagement, of which you Landing he held the rebel army at bay and pre | have heard all the particulars that have been re vented any active operations with any large force; ceived here, in which Lieusenant Colonel riogg and if allowed to remain could have kept the re- lost his life. bel army from active operations until our new | Saturday night other rebel forces were brought levies could have been prepared for battle and up, and, throughout Sunday and Sunday night, placed in the field. In withdrawing the army the radroad north of Bohyar was kept once using from the James river the whole force of the re ly busy in transporting rebel soldiers. In the bels was let loose and free to operate in any di- meantime, Vidipigue quietty torded the Ha cine rection and strike at any point that they might river at a joint a short distance west of Bolivar, choose. That they threw their entire force upon and pushed on northward with a column, making Pope with the determination to crush him and his first manifestation at Medon Station, half strike at Washington before our new levies were | way between Bolivar and Jackson, thus effecting ready for battle, is a natural result. The coun- a disruption in communication with Bohyar by try is now trembling over the fruits of this change rail, and interposing his own torce against the of position .- N. Y. Herald.

What was Saved.

tent of our losses by the rebel cavalry raid on Cat lett's station. The list of losses is too large to publish, but the correspondent gives the followng as a list of all that was saved of the personal effects belonging to the staff officers:

- 1	tien, Robert, chief of ar y. Everything.
И	Maj. Selfridge, A. a. G Two dozen paper collars*
•	Col Cleary, Q. M Liquor case only.
20	Col. McComb, C. E His bradawl wrench.
1	Col. Morgan
1	Col. Butler
201	Col. Beckwith his spectacles only.
•	Major Meline His splendid mess che
-1	Capt. Piper Everything.
и	Capt. Shunk Three soiled socks.
Ш	Cap . Asche Everything.
9	Dr. McFarland Messchest.
н	Capt Gould ng
13	Capt. Pope, A. C. S Himself !
1	Capt. Dug. Pope Our pi ce of soiled lineuar
İ	Capt Brown Brush broom and a bott
-8	A STATE OF THE STA

Col. Euggles, chief of staff. Ca. pet of tent.

*These collars the Major has since divided with General Although saving his clerks he lost himself and is now (Capt. Pope, when last heard from, was inquiring his

Way to Alexandria. Capt. Bail lost \$500 in cash. The above list comprises all that was saved of

the personal effects of the stuff. Kelley relegraphed for aid, as he supposed he would be attacked by some fifteen hundred cavalry and some three or four thousand artillery and infantry. A portion of these, however, took the road to Buckbannon and thus diminished the force of the enemy. On Monday he had a skirmish with a portion of the enemy somewhere in the choicest regiments of the Army of the West the neighborhood of Phillippi. We learn from a It is no doubt the enemy's intention to take the very reliable source that he killed a Captain and place, if such a thing be possible, but the small a Corporal and drove the enemy back. The garrison posted there for its defense will give a General considers himself safe at present. Thus good account of themselves the General, after a lapse of about fifteer, months, finds himself nearly on the same ground where he commenced the first battle of Virginia. What Buell. His great battle of Wednesday and Thurscoincidents this war produces. So is McDowell day last, near Chattanooga, was doubtless one of now nearly on the same spot where he was some the grand events of the war. The information thirteen mouths ago .- Wheeling Press, Septem we have here shows that he was attacked on Wed-

at Centerville, in this county, assembled there sults, terminating, however, with a decided ador Monday last. Their business there was to vantage to the enemy. During Wednesday night get exempt from the draft. There was a great reinforcements arrived to Buell's assistance, sent many "Wide Awakes" in the crowd, but they forward by General Grant, and on Thursday the did not appear in their uniform - Richmond Jeffer battle was renewed with mutual earnestness. The

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Cairo and the "outh.

Army Engaged-Now or Never with the Rebels -Advance by them into West Tennessre-The Buttle of Baliour - Villipique menaces Juckson with 10,000 Men-Price investing Bolivar with a Large Force-The great Battle of Chatta-

Events of such a startling nature and on such a gigantic scale in Eastern Virginia so monopolize the public attention at present that it is scarcely known, or at least realized, that the batties there raging so furiously are but assaults upon the left wing of the vast Union army stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, every portion of which is being desperately engaged by a most desperate enemy. The war shout, in fact, resounds across the entire country, and the din of battle is as ince-sant here on the right or in the centre, as on the left, though with the proportionate lesser amount of noise and smoke incident to the smaller bodies engaged The rebels, in whatever else ther may have failed here otore, have not made a faiture in determining their time to strike. That it is "now or never" with them is no clearer to us than to the rebel government at Richmond. They plainly see that the rarmies would disappear like grass before the mower, were they to allow us quietly to reinforce our columns by six hundred thousand men. With a million and a quarter of loyal bayonets set against them, they are conscious that persistence in rebellion were worse than useless. Hence it is that now one grand, simultaneous, powerful effort is making to overthrow the Union forces. It must be done now, or rebellion is for-

Therefore it is that the contest now so fiereely raging along the entire extent of our lines, partakes of the nature of desperation. Desperate lighting is not confined to Virginia; in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Alabama, and in Mississippi .wherever there is a Union force to oppose the march of a seditionary army, there there is fight-

I have telegraphed you such meagre details of operations in Tennessee or thereabouts as I have been able to gather. There is a careful scrutiny practiced-not so rigid here I am glad to saylest some information should reach the loyal certain localities for the present, lest information should drop from the wires into the rebel ears that would be of too much value to them. ers, comers and goers from and to the bittlefield, like the press is in the vicinity of Wash

Hereabouts-ind this expression includes the our forces in Western Kentucky and Tennes-ec-We come to strike off the chains which are in this region matters are in a very precations various directions; indeed at all points; and the rebels, so fully prepared for this movement, and so perfectly acquainted with the localities and routes, and having such a seemingly well laid and well understood plan to work from, move their forces with such celerity, mass them at any required point so adroitly and call up reinforce ments at any required moment with such certain J. FARBAN, E-q. of London, Ohio, publishes a tv. that it requires the most unceasing vigitance and beccule-n efforts to meet them. Indeedwhich we take the following extract. It is just, they outnumbered us. We are fighting at every and the fact can not be considered contrabanddisadvantage. When we tought at Donelson a I have never been a member of the Democrat. rettel regiment was a motley rable of from two

But all this is far from my purpose in this com

As early as Wednesday of last week, it was known that the rebel General Villipigue was Railroad with a force of ten thousand men. On The events now taking place in the vicinity of the above day he passed Grand Junct on with a

> march of reamorcements to that place. Subsequently, it was ascertained that Price, with a stepped into his old camping ground, where his forces rendezvoused. Having brought up his army. Price proceeded to dispose of them so as effectually and completely to invest the little town of Bolivar.

Villipigue, in the meantime, pushed forward from Mendon, threatening Jackson, destroying the radroad in his march, and burning several e r-loads of cotton that were found standing upon the track at way stations. Ye-terday two regiments of Himois troops, the 25th and 30th, stationed at Estamoula, were sent out to attack Villipique in his rest. They came upon him about seven miles from Jackson, and, after a short engagement, waged at most wonderful odds in favor of the enemy, gave him a severe drupbang, purting him to an inglorious rout. We lost about half a dozen in kidled in this affair, and less than fifty in wounded. The success of the engagement reflects the highest credit upon Col. Dennis, of the 30th, who had commend. The enemy left one hundred and ten dead bodies on the field, and their wounded are estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred.

This affor by no means terminates the attack on Jackson Undoubtedly Vollpigue was taken unawares, and his forces must have been thrown into confusion It is scarcely credible that two broken regiments could put to flight and permitnently disorganize a well organized force of ten thousand men. Villipique, indeed, is already known to have reorganized his men, and still menaces Jackson White he holds this attitude, GENERAL KELLEY -On Sunday last General reinforcements can not be sent from there to Bol-

Bolivar is well fortified and possesses natural advantages of desense that will engage all the skill, muscle and metal the enemy can bring to bear at present to take it. Its garrison consists of about seven thousand men, including some of

You have been furnished by telegraph with all the information we have here regarding General nesday by overwhelming numbers, against whom he stood with consummate courage and determi-The largest Republican meeting ever he'd nation. The fight lasted all day with varying rewearied forces of General Buell fought like he-

roes, determined not to give way while life lasted. Their all es from Grant's army stood by them

were broken, and finally they fled in great con-We have no statement of losses on either side in this affair, but are simply told that Buell took seven thousand prisoners. This, of itself, is softi cient evidence that an undisputed victory was FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY gained by our forces. The suspension of telegraphic communication between here and Corinth, which is the only channel of communication Buell now has with the North, accounts for the non-reception, as yet, of further particulars. It is hoped that the Columbus boat will bring up something more definite and full to-

The greatest activity prevails at the naval depot in this city, though the precise nature of the work being pushed is not open for publication. Sollice it to say that should the rebels spaceed in overrunning Kentucky and teaching the Ohio GRAND SPECTACTLAR OFFRA river, they will find there a burrier to prevent their e-sy crossing into the Northern States. If they count on finding a stage of water there CINDERELLA that will snable them to ford the stream, and at the same time prevent our gunboots from molesting them, they will be greatly mistaken. Morris.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. The Battle of Richmond -- Particulars

of a Participant. Having seen several statements in your paper in regard to the fight at Richmond, Ky., which are erroneous in several particulars, I would like to make a statement of my own in regard to the matter, having been a participant in the fight from 8 o'clock in the morning till 916 in the

Early in the morning of Saturday last heavy firing was heard in a southeasterly direction from Richmond, Ky , and all the troops in the vicinity of the town were formed in line renty for any emergency that might require their presence. A Orders soon came, and all the regiments were marched out in the direction of the fight. The C.IV.ILRY BUGLES. 12th and 66th Indiana regiments merched out to gether towards the scene of conflict, and were soon on the ground. The 12th regiment, after meeting a considerable portion of cavairy, ambu lances, &c , which had completely blocked up the road, were ordered to tear down the lence on the right and get around the obstreles which had im pededtheir progress. They did so, and soon ar rived on the battlefield. They took up their position on the extreme right of the line of battle. and quietly awaited the onset of the enemy. after the first shot had got the range so complete- anapolis Ind ly that we were forced to retire for a short dis | P. S. The Company has an accumulated capital of Lieut. Col Williams had the pommel of his sad sons during the list twelve years \$2.753,601 77-and has die shot off and the reins of his bridle cut out of an annual income exceeding \$1,000,000. aug27-d104. his hands, and Major Kempt h was knocked down

by the concussion of a cannon ball The regiment feel back to a new position-still on the extreme right of the battle-in a belt of woods, but had remained in this position but a short time when it was attacked by two rebel regiments, who were endeavoring to turn our discovering their intention in time, ordered his Rooms open from 7 A. M. till 91/2 P. M. regiment to change front, which they did in excellent order, considering that they were new troops, and opened a terrific fire which staggered them very much. The fight at this point, hower, was warmly contested by both parties, the while the 12h took to trees and maint ined the a reasonable commission. unequal contest for three fourths of an hour, when they were forced to give way before the overwhelming numbers which were brought igainst them. They retired only to find that the balance of the forces had done so long before. They left a large number of gallant Hoosiers upon this bloody part of the field, and retired in a somewhat broken condition, but again rallied on the east side of the town. Orders came, however, to fall still further back, and we did so, making a grand line of battle in the very camps we had left early in the morning, to go out to battle with the foes of our country and Government. General Nelson here appeared upon the ground, he having arrived from Lexington at about twelve or one o'clock-the command previously devolving upon Brigad er General Manson, who had been foremost in every encounter up to that time

Every man knew that it was the last and most desperate battle of the day, and that upon his own nerve depended the entire result whether we were to remain there or retreat to the Kentucky river. Skarmishers were sent out, who soon en gaged the enemy along our entire front, and the fighting became general all along the lines. The Federals maintained their ground obstinately, and mide sad havor in the rebel ranks; but the rebels greatly outnumbering us, turned our right flank, and soon after our whole force were in full retreat. It was here that the gallant Col Linck had his thigh shottered by a Minie ball and tell at the his thigh shattered by a Minie ball and tell at the head of his regiment in the vain endeavor to prevent the disorderly retreat which soon took place. And here let me remark that no more during or brave a heart went on the battlefield that day than Col Linck. Gen. Monson, too, here shone forth the true and brave man. While every other General skedaddled, he alone remained with us and attempted by his own personal daring to inspare us with courage; but it was too late, and

our retreat soon become a total rout. The rebel cavalry had been posted between the town and the Kentucky river for the purpose of cutting off our retreat, and they did so effects ally. In running the guntlet of their fire, the 200 Memphis, and for sale by gallant Leut Col. Wolle of the 10th Indiana was killed, and Major Kempton of the 12th lodiana had his horse shot from under him. Our loss in killed and wounded was heavy; but

at the last -tand near Richmond, the rebers' loss greatly exceeded ours. I miself counted 14) dead rebels in front of our lines on the next morn ing after the fight, and I also saw twenty two I understand that in attemption to one of the field 500 BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by I understood that in attempting to esca, e, when

we were penned in line of buttle in front of Rich. mond, that General Nelson was wounded, by the cavairy that had been sent out to intercept our retoes. General Monson, who stood by us nobly to ast, was wounded and taken prisoner. I have no means of ascertaining either the Lar, e army, was belind Villingue, and, as soon number or a list of the killed and wounded, and 500 There seems to be some doubt as to the ex. as the latter had crossed the Hatchie, the former consequently must defer the matter until the facts can be arrive lat.

That it was a terrible disaster to our arms, must be admitted, but that we did the best we could under the circumstances, is equally true. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is heavy-the rebel loss is about equal, if not more, with the exception of prisoners. TWELFTH. September 4, 1:62.

WHAT HE IS DOING -- While Hon. D. W. Voor hees, Hon, W S Holman, and other distinguished Democratic members of Congress are traversing 150 their respective districts, and neging men to volunteer, to sustain the Constitution and the Union, John Pefer Cleaver Shouks is traversing this district abusing General McClellan and other Generals now in the field, and advocating the freeing of slaves, and placing arms in their hands. By traducing our Generals, Mr. Shanks is guilty of disconraging enlistments, for no man will volunteer when he is informed that he is to be placed under an incompetent General - Hantington Dem-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BE VL as an independent Unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the Twelfth District. Special Notice.

70 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

1 10 LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED would offer a rescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been prescribed in various parts of svery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half oint pottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 perbottle, the andersigned proposes 'n furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or leuggist willtell you it is neefectly harmless ousands of restimonials can be procured of its efficacy, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by abdress.

DR. J. C. DEVERAUX.
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. 11y22-daw'61

AMUSEMENTS.

with equal firmness, and although the advantage METROPOLITAN HALL. were at length torced bock, then their columns MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1862.

ARE COMING ARE COMING FUR SIX NIGHTS ONLY POR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

THOSE POPULAR PAVORITES

THUSE POPULAR FAVORITES THE CELEBRATED THE CELEBRATED HOLMAN.

THOSE POPULAR PAVORITES

HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERATROUPE NATIONAL OPERA TECUPE NATIONAL OF ERA TROUPE GRAND -PETACULAR OPERA

GRAND SPECT CULAR OPERA CINDERELLA CINDERELLA. SEE PROGRAMMES.

THE BEST PIANO FORTES.

MUSIC.



Drums and Fifes. FINE AS ORTMENT AT WILLARD & STOWELL'S

INSURANCE. LIFE AND DEATH.

Company, of Hartford Connect cut, has author zed This was not long delayed. A few moments all healthy able-b died men now in the army, or con only had elapsed when we were opened upon by templatin enlisting in the service. Policies issued for the rebel artillery, who had discovered us, and made known at my office, opposite Glenn's Block. Indi-

time, which we did in good order. At this place \$4,33-109 60-and has paid to families of deceased per-

PIANO-FORTES. PIANO FORTES

ALL WHO WISH TO GET ELEGANT Rosewood Pianos, superior tone and fi ish are invited to examine the Pianos of Chas M Stieff, of Baltimore, now on exhibit on right flook. Our commander, Colonel Linck, at Mr. Suffere's Music Rooms, in the Eina Building.

LOAN ACENCY.

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